

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
CANNON & COLLINS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, two DOLLARS in advance—two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if not paid within two months after receipt of the first number, and THREE DOLLARS when payment is made at the end of the year.

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DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. P. Chamber's Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1855. 1—1f.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE.

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 1114.

DR. SWANN

HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens.
His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Burt's Confectionery, where he can be found unless professionally engaged.
June 29, 1855. 5—1f.

DR. H. KELLY

HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.
Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.
May 25, 1855. 52—1f.

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE.
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., Nov 3, 1855. 23—6m.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.

Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL.
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.

FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN.
Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEEFFER, R. E. HENDRIX,
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
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AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. F. Gills, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gills, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits, Perfumery, Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.
Nov. 29. 24.

W. H. MARSH.

Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
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TOWN POINT,
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Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval
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Wm. Plummer, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.—No. 34.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1856.

Whole No. 118.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND THE PEOPLE

A Know Nothing paper last week observed, that Alabama had endorsed President Pierce, and he asks, "who will follow?" We answer, Tennessee has already followed, Georgia has followed, South Carolina has followed, so far as her leading statesmen and public journals can speak for her; and every Southern State will soon follow: nor will the tide of public opinion in favor of the President be confined to the South. Maine and New Hampshire will soon follow, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, will follow, and the friends of the Constitution and the Union in every part of the United States will rally, and stand by the President in his bold and patriotic endeavors to defend the Constitution and preserve the Union. The patriotic message of President Pierce has already produced and is producing a wonderful change in public opinion. Men who had almost given up all hopes of the Republic, have taken courage, and resolved to stand by President Pierce, and make one more bold and determined effort to save the country. These feelings and determinations have not been confined to the politicians by any means; it is the sentiment of the people. We believe we cannot be mistaken in the feeling in Georgia, and if not, that feeling is every where in favor of re-electing our patriotic President; if he cannot save the ship of State, no other man can. We want no better standard bearer than our present Chief Magistrate, and no better political platform than his last message. Thousands of men in Georgia have discovered that they have never done President Pierce justice: they have been deceived by wicked and designing men, but they can deceive them no longer, the people will take this matter in their own hands, and will, as far as they can, repair the injustice they have done, and woe be to the demagogues that they shall try to deceive them.—Federal Union.

ORIGIN OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

During the discussion which took place in the Senate upon the presentation of the President's message, Mr. Hale gave the following brief history of the origin of that public declaration by President Monroe; which is now popularly known as the Monroe doctrine, and the substance of which is comprehended in the following sentence of one of his messages:

"The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they had assumed and maintained, are henceforth to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

I wish, however, to state, for the benefit of the Senate and country, for a moment, what the whole of this great Monroe doctrine really is. Does the country know that it is entirely of British origin? This doctrine, which the Democratic party of the present day, so called, are going to elevate and put prominently before the country as a great question, was a position taken by Mr. Monroe at the suggestion of the British Cabinet, and he did not take it until the British cabinet told him that they would stand up to him if he did take it.

I make this statement on the authority of the late Mr. Calhoun, formerly a Senator from this floor from the State of South Carolina, who made this distinct declaration on the floor of the Senate on the 15th day of May, 1848. Gentlemen who are desirous of finding his statement in full may find it in the nineteenth volume of the Congressional Globe, being the Appendix for the first session of the Thirtieth Congress. He made some remarks on the 12th day of May, 1848, in which he gave the origin of the Monroe doctrine. He said that after the Allied Powers had overthrown Bonaparte and reinstated the Bourbons on the throne of France, England was rather an unwilling ally. The Holy Alliance, so called, then took it into their heads, having conquered Bonaparte and established the doctrines of despotism in the Old World, to turn their eyes to this hemisphere and put down public sentiment in South America. When the Holy Alliance took that view, England hesitated, and intimated to Mr. Rush, who was then Minister of this country at Great Britain, that if they

should undertake any such measures, Great Britain would sustain our Government in it. I will read the very words of Mr. Calhoun. He said:

"Mr. Canning was then prime Minister. He informed Mr. Rush of the project, and gave to him at the same time the assurance that if sustained by the U. S. Great Britain would resist. Mr. Rush immediately communicated this to our Government. It was received here with joy; for so great was the power of the Alliance that even we did not feel ourselves safe from its interpositions. Indeed it was anticipated almost as a certain result that if the interference took place with the Governments of South America; the Alliance would ultimately extend its interference to ourselves. I remember the reception of the despatch from Mr. Rush as distinctly as if all the circumstances had occurred yesterday."

He said, further, that the subject was submitted to every member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, and the result was the famous declaration of Mr. Monroe. Afterwards England withdrew from the alliance, but the attempt which was feared was never made. I will give you the conclusion of the matter in Mr. Calhoun's words.

"That very moment on the part of England, sustained by this declaration, gave a blow to the celebrated Alliance from which it never recovered. From that time forward it gradually decayed till it utterly perished. The late revolutions in Europe have put an end to all its work, and nothing remains of all that ever did."

HO! FOR THE NORTH POLE AGAIN.—Scarcely have Dr. Kane and his men dropped their bear skins and got comfortably warm, before another exploration of the forbidden regions of the North is earnestly talked of. The facts and observations of Dr. Kane in reference to the great open sea beyond the ice region, meagre as they necessarily are, have excited great interest among the scientific men. What has heretofore been suggested by a few is now considered pretty well established—that there is a vast open sea at the North, commencing at about 80 degrees and probably extending to the pole. Dr. Kane testifies that the temperature of the air rose as he approached this sea; that its water was warmer than the ocean further South; that ducks, seals, and herbiferous animals were abundant about it; and that strong winds from the North brought no floating ice to its shores. The inference is, that the pole is not, as we have supposed, the centre of frigidity; but that the coldest point is some fifteen degrees or more south of it; and that the temperature at the pole is comparatively mild. There is in this a curious analogy with the fact that the circle of the highest heat does not coincide with the equator, as we should naturally expect, and as the ancients believed; but more nearly with the belts of the tropics, while the mean annual temperature of the equatorial belt is considerably below that of the summer heat of the tropics.

Various theories are already earnestly discussed by the savans to account for the open sea at the North Pole. Humboldt long ago suggested that the internal heat of the earth is discharged at the poles. The question is, shall the truth be sought by another Arctic expedition? It will cost treasure, and probably human life; but curiosity, so far from being appeased, is only stimulated by the results of previous researches. It is suggested that, by pursuing a more easterly route, many of the perils hitherto encountered would be avoided, and that with the experience of the past the voyage might now be undertaken with fair prospect of safety and success. Rash and futile as the enterprise appears to prudent men, we have little doubt that it will be attempted, and by Americans, who will not allow anybody to take from them the honors and rewards of scientific discovery.
Springfield Republican.

If Americanism had no foothold in the South, Abolitionism would have no power in the North. The unity of the South once broken, and the fanatics of the North take heart and hope, and organize for the future. Who is there that would break this unity? Let the people of the South decide for themselves.

THE MOUTH IN COLD WEATHER.

In the Journal of Health, Dr. Hall advises every person who goes out into the open air, in a warm apartment to keep the mouth shut, while walking or riding. He says: "If you leave the room bundle up well in a cloak, comforter—shut your mouth, open the street door, and walk resolutely closed until you reach your home. If you keep on walking, or have reached your home, you may talk as much as you please. Not so doing, many a heart once happy and young now lies in the church-yard, that might have been young and happy still. But how? If you keep your mouth closed and walk rapidly, the air can only reach the lungs by a circuit of the nose and head, and becomes warmed before reaching the lungs, thus causing no derangement; but if you converse, large drafts of cold air dash directly upon the lungs, chilling the whole frame almost instantly. The brisk walking throws the blood to the surface of the body, thus keeping up a vigorous circulation, making a cold impossible, if you don't get into a cold bed too quick after you get home. Neglect of these brings sickness and premature death to multitudes every year."

A BULL ON A "BUST."—About noon yesterday, says the Savannah Republican of the 31st, while many of our citizens were returning from church, a large ox broke from a drove that was coming into town, and entering the city, of which he seemed for the time to be master, spread general consternation wherever he went. He first dashed furiously down West Broad to the foot of Congress street, where he tossed a negro man some twenty feet into the air. He thence went down the bluff, in the pursuit of a man, whom he forced to jump overboard; not liking appearances here, he immediately returned. Coming up the bluff, he pitched another negro into the air. On the Bay he encountered an Irishman by the name of John Gallagher, whom he gored severely, and continued his furious peregrinations, carrying off up on his horns a portion of Mr. G's coat as a trophy. He then made his way across towards the market while turning a corner, attacked a lady, bearing off a portion of her dress. He dashed through Congress street into Bull, thence back into Whitaker, through to Liberty, thence back into Bull street, leaping the fences of the squares, and madly dashing at every thing that came in his way. He was hotly pursued through the greater part of his course by a number of mounted police and several hundred citizens. Numerous pistol shots were fired at him, some thirty or forty of which took effect, though they failed to stop his progress. He was finally brought to bay at the head of Liberty street, much exhausted, though game to the last. Here a negro seized him by the tail, while a burly Emerald brought him to the ground with a brick, and with a knife but an end to his adventures.

PRESENCE OF MIND IN A DOG.—A spaniel dog took a position on the railroad track at Central Falls the other day near the station, while a train of cars was stopping for passengers at the station, and his attention being attracted in an opposite direction from the cars, the train was almost upon him before he was aware of its approach. Instead of attempting to get off the track, as a human being would have been moved by impulse to do, he dropped as quick as thought in his tracks, and lay flat upon the ground while the whole train passed over him without injuring him or even touching him. We call this presence of mind. If it was not, what was it?—Pawtucket Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA U. S. SENATOR.—On Monday the Hon. William Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was elected to represent that State in the Senate of the United States, vice the Hon. James Cooper whose term expired on the 4th of March last. He received 84 votes. Gov. Bigler, was at one time a journeyman printer, and is now elevated to one of the most distinguished deliberative bodies in the world and will no doubt prove, in every respect, worthy of the high honor conferred upon him.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.—Commander Vanderbilt has prepared a statement urging Congress to favor his proposition to transport the mails between New York and Europe twice a month. The compensation asked is \$16,650 the round trip, and it is proposed by Mr. Vanderbilt that this shall cease whenever Congress shall adopt the policy of withholding government patronage in all its forms from steamships traversing the Atlantic.

REPARTS.—In the House of Representatives, last week, Mr. Giddings, while delivering a speech, said that Mr. Richardson was like Balaam's ass—*he would not speak!* "It is true," said Mr. Richardson, in reply, "I am somewhat like Balaam. When I am in presence of the gentleman from Ohio, I let the ass speak!"

YOURS TRULY.—Oliver Millikin is as much of a wag as a musician; and to make his waggery the more successful, he affects the dress and manner of a clergyman. With his white cravat and sober black coat he makes not a bad imitation. He was at one of the hotels in Springfield a few weeks ago, and his decidedly clerical appearance attracting the attention of the company as they sat down to dinner, he was called upon to ask a blessing. He did not refuse, and got on very well for a sentence or two; but when he came toward conclusion, he found, as it was his first attempt, that he was utterly unable to remember the usual manner of closing such an exercise. After hesitating a moment, he recollected the usual subscription of his letters, and he brought his petition to a close by adding, with great solemnity, "Yours truly, Oliver Millikin!"

OSAGE ORANGE.—I notice in your paper of the issue of the 12th, an invitation for some definite information about the Osage Orange as a hedge. Believing that I can answer satisfactorily his questions to you, I hereby adopt this mode.

First, the Osage Orange is a native growth of Texas, where I have seen it grown and the seed gathered. The orange resembles that of the Sicily or other orange which we eat, out of which the seed are gathered for which are bought both by the residents and non-residents of Texas. The seed in Texas generally sell, for \$2 per bushel, and when sent to Illinois and Indiana, readily bring \$3.50 per bushel. They are used in the latter States for the purpose of fencing land that is called prairie, there being no timber of consequence for 20 or 30 miles, and sometimes further. No one can estimate the Osage Orange too highly. When once planted it lasts, as the old adage is, forever. The mode of preparation for a fence or hedge of it is as follows. Plant the seed from 3 to 6 inches apart, early in the spring. Say 1st of April. When they have grown to the next spring, cut down nearly even with the ground, say in March, though some cut them down late in the fall. At the second year cut them again nearly down to the ground with a briar hook; and the third year they will probably turn a horse. If not thick enough they can be trimmed out again; and the fourth year, a rat can hardly come in the enclosure. Thousands of twigs spread in every direction, and a perfect wooden net work presents itself. The older it gets the higher and stronger and thicker it becomes, and will, after the third year, enclose any stock. You cannot destroy it. Fire only tends to thicken its growth. In fact it is often burnt in Texas, on the large prairies, for the purpose of thickening its growth.

A beautiful enclosure for a yard may be made of it by trimming to suit the fancy, but care should be taken not to disturb the roots, either by digging near it in the yard or ploughing near it in a field, because it will spread at once and soon cover acres of land.

I should think your Alabama correspondent could find plenty of seed in New Orleans, or in any of the Texas towns or cities, especially northern Texas, say Shreveport, near the border of Texas, and Jefferson and Clarksville, in Texas. I would prefer fresh seed, not more than one season old. I have also seen a kind of rose in Texas, the name of which I have forgotten, that makes a hedge, but I can assure you, that the Osage Orange is the best I ever saw, and I believe is as good as any one can want in the United States. It will before many years, supply the place of timber on the flowery fields of Texas and Illinois, and in fact will suit almost any kind of soil.
Correspondent of Baltimore Weekly Sun.

One hundred tons of ladies' hair-pins are manufactured annually in this country.

FOR THE BANNER.

PETER S. NEY.

Few men have discharged the arduous duties of instruction of youth in our country who left a memory more revered by his pupils than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article.

Endowed with an intellect of the first order, which had been cultivated with diligence in European schools, possessing a mind richly stored with varied treasures of learning, with a disposition the most generous and a blandness of manner highly refined, he was esteemed wherever known as a gentleman of sterling worth.

He was a companion to his pupils and at once won their confidence, thus opening the way for the exercise of his peculiar faculties as a preceptor, to impart instruction and knowledge to the expanding mind; implanting therewith a regard for his memory which in the matured man excites among them something of a fraternal regard.

Prompted by a proper regard for his merits and services, and relying upon the generous impulses of his pupils, a proposition is here made to manifest our appreciation of his worth by erecting a memorial a suitable monument to be placed at his grave in Third Creek Church Yard, Rowan County, N. C. To do so it is proposed that his old pupils raise the funds necessary by contributions among themselves. Dr. Julius A. Caldwell, of Lincoln, Dr. W. L. D. McLean, of Beates Ford, Mr. R. F. Simonton of Statesville, and Gen. Jno. A. Young of Charlotte, N. C. will receive the funds which may thus be contributed until the first of July next, when they will report through the public press the amount collected and superintended its appropriation as proposed.

Some who have received the advantages of his instruction are clad in the panoply of war and gone forth to teach the nations of the earth to respect our governments ensign upon the seas, and defend its honor upon the land, and others are scattered over the face of our broad country engaged in their various peaceful pursuits, consequently the duty of paying this last tribute of respect to one whom we all loved will devolve upon those of us who yet linger among the scenes of our boyhood. It is therefore hoped that all will contribute with a spirit of liberality, feeling that thro' our old preceptor was "a stranger in a strange land," we are hearing testimony that his memory and virtues are cherished by many friends, and are at the same time rearing a monument around which the memories of our youth may cluster, and the mutual cord of sympathy for each other be strengthened.

A PUPIL.

RANDOLPH AND CLAY.—The following is the insulting language used by John Randolph towards Henry Clay in secret session of the Senate in 1825, which led to a challenge from that celebrated statesman, and a bloodless duel:

"This man—(mankind I crave your pardon)—this worm—(little animals forgive the insult)—was spit out of the womb of weakness—was raised to a higher life than he was born to, for he was raised to the society of blackguards. Some fortune—kind to him—cruel to us—has tossed him to the Secretaryship of State. Contempt has the property of descending, but she stops far short of him. She would die before she would reach him; he dwells below her fall. I would hate him if I did not despise him. It is not what he is but where he is that lures my thoughts in action. This ALPHABET which writes the name of *Thersites*, of *blackguard*, of *equality*, refuses her letters for him. That mind which thinks on what it cannot express, can scarcely think on him. An hyperbole for meanness would be an *ellipsis* for CLAY."

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PINE TIMBER. The Orangeburg (S. C.) Sentinel says that the destruction of pine timber in that part of the State from the accumulation of fire on the trees can only be estimated by millions.

HOOPS.—A resolution has been introduced into the Council of the First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, requesting the Trustees to remove the posts at the entrance to their grounds on Maine and Pearl streets, to a sufficient distance to allow ladies wearing hoops to pass through. The width the fair creatures want is not stated.

AMERICAN HEMP.—Mr. Doblin, the Secretary of the Navy, states in his Report, that "of the whole quantity of hemp purchased the past year for the Navy, three-tenths have been American." "The prospect," continues the Secretary, "of furnishing the Navy altogether with American hemp, is very encouraging, and also that the Russian and Manila hems will be superseded by the products of this country."

AN OFFICER SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR COWARDICE.—A letter from Kozatch Bay states that Mr. Dehney, second master of H. M. screw gunboat Lynx, was tried by court martial for cowardice exhibited during the attack on Linburn. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

THE WAY TO MAKE CORN.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers the subjoined prompt and interesting response to our request, Mr. Geo. Wilson, of Davie County, giving a detailed account of his method of producing last year, 146½ bushels of corn on one acre, &c. Now that the spirit of improvement is abroad, and many are anxiously enquiring for practical knowledge, for successful experiments, and the best means of producing crops and permanently improving their lands, the highly valuable and encouraging information here furnished, cannot fail to be read with interest and profit of the State. The true secret of success, which it reveals, will be found in a liberal and judicious application of manure, and thorough preparation of the ground before planting. Farmers of North Carolina READ AND PRACTICE!

From the Arator.

DAVIE CO., N. C., December 29th, 1855.
DEAR ARATOR: I have seen your request, that I would give a detailed account of the land, manure, and cultivation of my premium acre of corn; with which I proceed cheerfully to comply, for I am tired of answering questions on that subject.

My land was surveyed; it is high, grey, post-oak land, except one-fifth of the acre, which was stiff clay land; the land was supposed to be capable of producing 8 or 10 bushels of corn. In November and December I plowed 20 head of cattle on it, cutting it up one foot apart, to prevent the manure from washing off. In January and 1st February, I put on 52 two-horse loads of real good stable manure. I then plowed it up with two horses, harrowed it over and bedded it up in 3 foot ridges, plowing about 7 or 8 inches deep. I then hauled on 180 loads of rich earth from the creek or bottom, throwing it in heaps. In March, I put on 60 bushels of ashes, principally leached. 1st of April, I scattered the rich earth over it, and put on ½ bushels of salt; then harrowed it crosswise then plowed it up with a large yoke of oxen, and sub-soiling to a depth of 15 inches; then harrowed again, and plowed again with bull tongue and one horse; then about the 20th of April, I run it off in rows 2 feet 10 inches apart, single horse, running twice in the same furrow. I then divided 250 lbs of guano in to equal proportions, and applied it with one gallon of ashes, pint of plaster, half gallon of salt, to each row; then I run the sub-soil plow in the furrow to mix it with the earth. After wetting I rubbed my corn in plaster, and dropped it, covering with the cultivator (or two teeth of it). I also applied two large loads of sand to the clay soil. When the corn came up, I let it alone for two or three weeks. The cut worm destroyed a great deal of it. I replanted, but the replants all eat out, the growth being so rapid they were choked out.

Cultivation.—I harrowed it over, thinned and cut out weeds; then, when it got up about 14 or 15 inches high, I plowed it with the sub-soil plow, leaving the earth level, cutting out a little grass, &c. It was then laid by, and no grass or weeds grow on it. I intended to have it 12 inches apart, but there were blanks from the cut worm, 3 feet, and some even more. It did not fire, remained green until late. I gathered it 20th October, had it measured, and counting three pecks of rotten or unsound corn. I made 146½ bushels. I will now give my opinion as to cost of manure, cultivation, &c.

To hauling 52 loads of manure at \$1.50 per day, \$77.50
To hauling 180 loads dirt, 1.50 per day, 18.00
Ashes, 50
Application of salt, 50
Guano and plaster, 8.50
All the plowing and harrowing would be worth as much as plowing the ground over seven times, \$1.00 per acre, 7.00
Fertilizing, hauling, and husking corn, 4.50

By 146 bushels of corn, at 50cts., \$73.00
Balance, \$36.50

I charge for the manure, salt, &c., I would be entitled to credit for the improvement on the land.

My manure, salt, ashes, guano and plaster, and cultivation cost me about \$70; then the value of the land is raised from \$3 to 45 or \$50.

This statement may differ in some minor parts from others I have made, as I have mislaid some notes as regard to expense; but it is accurate enough for all practical purposes; I am sure is high enough.

Respectfully,
GEO. WILSON.

ANOTHER.

I had one acre run off in the bottom, on Munting creek, on which I applied 270 lbs of guano, plowed the land in all, four times, put the guano in drills, and laid off my rows two feet 8 inches. It was overflooded for 18 hours, when up two weeks high, left too thick in the drill; but it made 153 bushels. I claim no credit for it, for the same ground produced 97 bushels the year previous without any cultivation, after planting. The soil is from 2 to 4 feet deep.

In my first acre I charge for the guano, as I suppose it does not benefit the land after the first year.

I recapitulate all the items separately: Manure, 52 loads; dirt, 180; ashes, 60 bushels; plaster, 1 bushel; salt, 11½ bushels; guano 250 lbs.

GEO. W.

A fellow "out West," being asked what made him bald, replied that "the girls had pulled his hair out pulling him into their windows."

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Feb. 5, 1856.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for these Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

To Subscribers.

We commence this week, to send out accounts for subscription to the "Republican Banner," and we sincerely hope all those receiving their account will give it their attention and forward their money. Pay day has arrived and we must meet our debts; we hope our subscribers will do like wise. Our only excuse for sending these little dues is: we are compelled to have money. The amount of each is small; yet in the aggregate, they amount to something quite handsome. ATTENTION COMPANY!

CONGRESS!

No mail last night from the South; but news were received here last evening from passengers who arrived on the cars, that BARKS was elected Speaker. We hope and trust that the rumour is false.

We have been requested by the President of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, that there will be a meeting of that body, in the Chapel of the Institution, on the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.

President Pierce has sent a special Message to Congress in relation to the difficulties in Kansas. It is bold and unflinching. We will publish it next week.

Hon. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Minister to England in place of Mr. Buchanan, resigned.

The Concord Gazette-man like our right hand neighbor, flies off into all sorts of a passion, because we gave him a friendly rap on the knuckles a week or so ago. What we meant by the "buts" and "ifs" was; that after all his commendation of the President's Message, he could not for the life of him, it seems, but express his doubts about the course of the President coinciding with the Message. He presumes guilt and requires innocence to be proved.

Will those Editors who have advertised for one A. E. BARTON, 189, Mulberry Street, New York, please inform us how he can be reached by an account. We have a small one against him, which we are anxious he should liquidate; the account is small 'tis true, but too large to rest on his conscience lightly, but not large enough to make it an object for him to keep.

SOMETHING LOOSE.

The late excessively "cold spell" has been attributed to Dr. Kane's leaving the North Pole and forgetting to shut the door behind him. This might be the case, and again it might not, but whether or not; our object is to note the fall of another snow on Sunday last, several inches deep. Did ever any body know any body else, that thought he knew any body that ever knew so much snow fall since Jan-1st, 1856. If so, let him speak, for surely he must be the "oldest inhabitant."

"IT IS FINISHED!"

The Iron horse made its first trip from Goldsboro to Charlotte last Wednesday. Thus the stupendous enterprise, chartered by the Legislature of 1848-49 has been finished. The East and West of North Carolina, are now knit together by an insuperable band of iron. When first undertaken, many shook their heads and expressed doubts as to the success of the work. But the work did succeed, and what a work! The Legislature of 1848-49 have erected a monument more lasting than brass, and proof against the ravages of time. The names of those who voted in its favor should be embalmed in the memory of coming generations as the benefactors of the old North State, and those against should be breathed with a sigh. The work is now finished and who so selfish as not to be proud of it; if such there be, he deserves the contempt even of the most contemptible. The Rail Road is finished; let the wailing ring with "Hurrah! Hurrah! the old North State forever! Hurrah! Hurrah! for the good old North State!"

At an election, ordered by the Commissioners, in this town, on last Saturday, the Fire Gallon Law passed by the last Legislature, was sustained by a majority of nineteen, of the voters of Salisbury.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

It is a matter of congratulation to the National Party of this country, that they have so many distinguished men who would do honor to our country by filling the highest office within the gift of the American people; but we think, and we are glad it is so, that the wave of popular sentiment is rolling towards FRANKLIN PIERCE as the man most likely to be the recipient of the nomination of the Democratic party. 'Tis true, at one time his prospects were dark and gloomy, owing to some unfortunate local issues, but at this time, and more especially since the bold and determined stand he has taken for our country at large, and his inflexible position for Southern Rights as set forth in his late Message, we believe that he is the first choice. Why should he not be? 'Tis true that his opponents have no "confidence" in him; but then, where is the Democrat that has been put in nomination for any office that

the Know Nothings, wrongly called Americans, have disposed to place any "confidence" in. None. They place confidence in Sam Houston, Tom Benton, and such like, who the Democrats have kicked from their ranks on account of their political treachery, men who vainly sought after the honors of the party they professed to acknowledge and bolted at last—pliant tools in the hands of Know Nothings. But we claim no "confidence" from them for any adherent to the principles of the Democratic party. To accuse him of being an abolitionist is perfect folly, worse than that, it is the malicious machinations of a corrupt heart.

Under the caption of "Action and talking," the last Salisbury Herald, Mr. Pierce soundly, for what, particularly, no one knows. A few weeks ago he endorsed the sentiments of the Message, but had no "confidence" in the author. In his last he says:

"When the abolitionists unite in applauding a man, who utters such sentiments as those contained in the President's Message, we really fear that man." He here leaves the impression that he disapproves of that portion of the Message which he formerly approved.

This is not all, our friend of the Herald, over anxious to give a bad coloring to the state of affairs, neglected ignorantly we presume, to state that Hale, the Abolition Senator from New Hampshire, and Wilson the black Republican from Massachusetts, another abolitionist to the back-bone, have made this same Message the object of their attacks in the Senate of the United States. Why? Because Mr. Pierce has seen it fitting to rebuke, as plain as words can tell, the abolition fanaticism of the North. Do you fear the man, Mr. Herald, who Hale and Wilson fear? They fear him, hence their vituperation.

The Baton Rouge Advocate, in relation to President Pierce and the South, says:

"The unanswerable refutation of the charge of the Northern Abolitionists that the policy of the South has ever been of an aggressive character towards their section of the Union, as contained in the last message of President Pierce to Congress, will be greeted with delight by every patriot in the land. While receiving the applause and thanks of all whose opinions are worth attention, the President, on the other hand, will be assailed with all the vindictive fury and fiendish malice of the followers of Seward, Greeley & Co., and will become a target whereat their poisoned arrows will be hurled as furiously as were the darts of Xerxes' cohorts at the devoted Greeks when defending their firesides and families from the invading Persian. It is our duty in this event—and none can doubt its coming—to rally around and sustain our Chief Magistrate and the measures of his administration, and prove that we are not ungrateful to those who defend and stand by our constitutional rights in defiance of the howlings of fanaticism and the storms of a faction that is seeking and gloating in imagination on the time when their madness will dissolve the Union and unleash the hounds of civil war on the republic."

Our President does not handle the important questions at issue between the North and South with the daintiness of an office-seeker, but with the bold manliness and straight out honesty of a statesman and high public officer. He does us no more than justice when he asserts that; while we have heretofore confined our attention to our own affairs, not presuming to officiously intermeddle with the institution of the northern States, too many of the latter are permanently organized into associations to inflict injury on our rights in property by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war between foreign powers, and only fails to be such in our system because perpetrated under cover of the Union.

For the Banner.

Mr. Editor.—I am not a know-nothing, in the modern acceptance of that term. It is true that there are many things about which I know literally nothing. And I am not ashamed to bear witness to my own ignorance. For in so doing I find that I am surrounded with the very best company. The eminent Philosopher, Sir Isaac Newton, who was the most profound thinker of which any age can boast, who pushed his investigations beyond the prescribed land-mark of his day and generation, was not ashamed to acknowledge that like a child, he had been gathering a pebbles on the shore, while there was a mighty ocean of truth before him that he had never explored. I believe that it is Shakespeare, who says a "rose would smell as sweet by any other name." There is, however, an association of ideas that are found clustered around names, in many minds, which places the name above the grade of secondary considerations. I have thought that some of the political parties both North and South, have been unfortunate—they have displayed neither wisdom nor taste in selecting the names which are the badges of distinction between themselves and others. But my intention is not to give an exposition of the merits of the different political parties. Parties of this description are multiplying upon our hands and we are likely to have no organization of Congress. But I wish to call public attention to the importance of patronizing home talents and home institutions. There is a marked difference in this respect between our State and our sister States immediately North and South. Virginia and South Carolina, are famous for their Northern lakes to the Southern gulf, for their State pride. Every thing that has the seal of these States upon it, is above par at home. But North Carolina, (much against her own interest,) has acted upon the principle that no good thing can come out of Nazareth. We have as high mountains, as pure air, as rich land, as many minerals—we have as much tar, pitch and turpentine—we have as pretty ladies, as talented men, and literary institutions equal to any upon the face of the globe. All that is needed to place the good old North State upon a level with any State on this broad land—overshadowed by the stars and the stripes, the glorious emblem of our happy Union—is to cultivate home talent and patronize home institutions. Davidson College, and the Female College at Statesville—

these Institutions have been built up especially for the benefit of Western Carolina. And to the population of that portion of our State they are chiefly to look for encouragement and patronage. And if the whole West, with the heart of one man, would rally around these Institutions, they would soon be ornaments to our State and blessing to our country. They would be perennial fountains from which would issue many streams to make glad the city of our God. And under the wholesome moral and intellectual influence that would go out from these fountains, the wilderness of Western Carolina would rejoice and the "desert would blossom as the rose."

W. W. P.

For the Banner.

At a meeting of the citizens of New Institute, held Jan. 17, 1856, Mr. John C. Turner, was called to the Chair and P. Tomlin, appointed Secretary.

On motion, Dr. W. M. Campbell, explained the object of the meeting, which was to select a name for the Village and Post Office.

On motion, Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of five to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting; whereupon, Messrs. J. L. Blackwell, W. J. Vestal, W. M. Campbell, E. C. Postel and W. D. Watts, were appointed.

After some debate, the meeting, in order to allow time for mature deliberation, adjourned to meet on the 22d of January.

The citizens assembled agreeably to adjournment, J. C. Turner, in the chair; P. Tomlin, Secretary. The committee appointed at the former meeting reported as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: Your committee beg leave to report, that whereas the name of New Institute is cumbersome and inappropriate, therefore,

Resolved 1st. In the opinion of this meeting the name should be changed.

Resolved 2nd. That the name of this Village, and post office be changed to OLIN.

Resolved 3d. That we petition the Post Master General to change the name of the P. Office as above.

Resolved 4th. That we petition the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next Session, to change the name of the village to Olin.

On motion, Resolved, That two thirds of the votes cast be necessary to a choice.

On motion, Resolved, That Dr. John F. Ford, Wm. A. Shell and W. B. Clegg, be requested to assist in our deliberations.

After some discussion, the name of Olin was agreed upon almost unanimously.

On motion, Resolved, That the Salisbury papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting and that a copy be forwarded to the Hon. R. C. Puryear.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered the Chairman and Secretary, for their firmness, impartiality and courtesy with which they have discharged their respective duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

J. C. TURNER, Chm.

A SCENE IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

While the Clerk was calling the roll for the election of a Speaker, the Doorkeeper announced a Message from the President of the United States.

Mr. Campbell (Ohio) objected to its reception.

Sudden excitement sprung up all over the Hall, various gentlemen demanding to know the character of the communication.

The Clerk vainly endeavored to enforce order.

Amid the turbulence, Mr. Orr's voice was heard expressing a hope that the President's private Secretary might be permitted to state his errand.

Mr. Craige claimed the right to be heard, declaring that he represented that district in North Carolina which first proclaimed its independence of Great Britain.

What he further said was lost in the confusion, and cries of "Go on, Craige," "Hear him," "Hear him," "Order," etc.

Nearly all the members were now on their feet.

Mr. Craige said he would let gentlemen know that he was not to be put down by their noises.

Mr. Paine.—In the name of God and my country, I am ashamed of these proceedings.

Mr. Craige.—And I am ashamed to have a colleague who objects to the exercises of my rights.

Renewed vociferations of "Order," "Call the roll," &c., &c.

The Clerk essayed to speak.

Mr. Craige (quiet being partially restored) made his point. He said they had a right to know who the messenger was, and what was his business here.

Renewed cries of "order," "order," "down in front," "down in front."

Mr. Campbell (Ohio) made his point, saying nothing was in order excepting the election of a Speaker.

Mr. Stephens moved that the message be received, and demanded the previous question.

Humphrey Marshall.—That's right. I second it.

Messrs. Craige and Campbell withdrew their points, the latter declaring that he still maintained his objection.

Mr. Stephens' motion was agreed to by 33 majority.

The result of the 124th ballot for Speaker was then announced, as follows: Banks, 95; Fuller, 25; Campbell, (Ohio,) 3; Orr, 58; Ricard, 5; Scattering, 5. Necessary to a choice, 101.

The private Secretary was then again announced, with a message in writing, if it was the pleasure of the House to receive it.

Mr. Craige.—It is the pleasure of the House.

The reading of the message was then ordered by twenty-two majority.

The document is the same as that sent to the Senate on Kansas affairs.

It was laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF TEXAS.

—TEXAS has increased very rapidly in population of late years. In the year 1850 the census gave it 212,562 inhabitants. At the presidential election in 1852 the total vote cast was 18,547. As the population had increased considerably in the period between 1850 and 1852, it must then have been near 300,000. This would be in the ratio of about one vote to every sixteen inhabitants. If there had been no increase in the population the ratio would have been about one voter to every eleven inhabitants. At the election held recently in Texas no less than 45,547 votes were polled. Applying the first ratio to this, we should have a population of 728,752, being three times the aggregate of the population in 1850. Taking the lower ratio the total amount would be 501,017, so that in any case, the aggregate at this time must exceed half a million. This is an astonishing increase, and evinces that Texas has grown as rapidly as Iowa.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The following is the arrangement of the Circuits for the Spring Term:

Edenton,	Judge Manly,
Newbern,	" Saunders,
Raleigh,	" Person,
Hillsborough,	" Dick,
Wilmington,	" Caldwell,
Salisbury,	" Ellis,
Morganton,	" Bailly.

THE HERMITAGE.—Last week, the committee in the Tennessee Legislature appointed to examine the Hermitage, and report what it could be purchased for, presented through the chairman two reports. The majority report states that 400 acres, including the buildings, tomb of Gen. Jackson, &c., can be purchased for \$50,000, and the whole estate for \$75,000; and recommends the purchase of the whole or a part of the property. The minority report expressed an opinion whether the State should purchase the whole or a part of the estate.

The Southern Commercial Convention permanently organized at Richmond, on Thursday, by the election of Gen'l Trench Tilghman, of Maryland, as President; W. L. Cuznean, of Texas, Dr. Wm. Brewer, of Maryland; Thos. D. Day, of Missouri; J. D. B. DeBowe, of Louisiana; Dr. Francis Eallory, of Virginia; Col. Walter Gwynn, of North Carolina; and John T. Towers, of the District of Columbia, Vice President; and James A. Cowardin, Wm. B. Isaacs, Wm. F. Ritchie, Robt. Ridgeway, R. W. Hughes and Chas. H. Lewis, Secretaries.

Gov Wise was present, and was invited to a seat on the platform. Amongst the resolutions offered was one by Mr. ABERNETHY of Washington, declaring that "notwithstanding the baleful opinions entertained by our fellow-citizens of the North, we feel a devoted attachment to the Union and determination to preserve it." All the resolutions submitted were referred to the committee on business.

Two hundred and twenty delegates were in attendance. The members were to have partaken of a public dinner yesterday evening.

THE DUEL.—For some days past, painful news have been in circulation respecting a difficulty between Mr. Fulton of the Journal and Mr. Burr of the Herald, it being reported that these gentlemen had left Wilmington for the purpose of engaging in a duel.

We are happy to state we have received a letter from a friend informing us that the parties met and made an amicable settlement of the whole affair.

This is good news.

It is said that Mr. Fulton was the challenger.

Fay. Carolinian.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We are much pleased to learn that the North Carolina Central Railroad is now completed, and that passengers yesterday came through from Goldsboro, and arrived in our city by the Charlotte Railroad. This is a new era in travelling, and one that we feel sure will be a benefit to Columbia. If our interests had been properly adhered to and "carried out," the Hamburg and Columbia road would now be under construction to connect with it; and we feel satisfied that at the next session of the Legislature the charter will be renewed, and the road yet be built.—Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian.

ASSAULT UPON GREELY.—

The Hon. Albert Rust, of Ark., attacked Horace Greely, of the N. Y. Tribune, in Washington, on Tuesday last, and inflicted several wounds upon his head.

The assault was provoked by some of Greely's letters to his paper.

The Delaware river at Philadelphia is frozen so firmly that booths for the sale of refreshments to skaters and others have been erected on it. The Bulletin says: The constant plying to and fro of the ferry boats, opposite the centre of the city, has kept the ice broken up there, but above and below it is perfectly tight. Some of the channels that were broken up by the tug American were frozen over within twenty-four hours afterwards sufficiently strong to permit pedestrians to cross them.

An acre of potatoes will support three persons; an acre of corn, four persons; an acre of potatoes, six persons.

We have been informed by the Board of Superintendents to whom we are indebted for the following extracts from the Law passed at the last Session of the Legislature on the subject of Common Schools.

23. The courts of pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties (a majority of the justices being present) at the term held next after the last day of December, in each year, shall appoint not more than ten, nor less than five superintendents of common schools for their county, whose term of office shall begin on the third Monday of April succeeding their appointment, and continue for one year, and until others have been appointed and entered upon their office.

24. The superintendents shall meet on the third Monday in April as aforesaid, and elect one of their number chairman.

31. The free white men of the several school districts, entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, on the first Saturday in April in every year, shall vote by ballot for three men, to be styled "the school committee," whose term shall commence on the first Monday in May following, and continue for one year, and until others are chosen; said election shall be held at such convenient place in the school district as the board may designate; and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected "the school committee;" and the board may fill any vacancy which may occur in the committee by death, removal or other cause. The chairman of the board shall give notice in writing, at three or more public places in each district, of the election, at least ten days before the same; and the board shall appoint two freeholders of the district to conduct the election. The said freeholders shall give to the board, whose term of service commences on the third Monday of April thereafter, on the day of their first meeting, a certificate under their hands, of the number of votes received by each person, and the board shall declare the three persons receiving the highest number of votes, the school committee: Provided nevertheless, That whenever the districts fail to make an election, the board shall appoint the school committee, who shall continue, in office until others are chosen; and whenever any of the citizens may consider themselves aggrieved by the committee, or any one of the committees of their district, an appeal may be made to the board of superintendents, who shall hear and decide on the merits of the complaint, and remove any committee man who, in their opinion, has violated his duty.

34. The school committee shall, in one month after their term of office commences, report in writing to the chairman of the board of superintendents, the number and names of the white children in their districts of six and under twenty-one years of age, and on failure so to do shall each forfeit and pay five dollars, to be recovered by warrant before any justice of the peace, in the name of the chairman of the county superintendents, to be appropriated to the use of the school district in which such failure shall occur.

36. The chairman shall give notice, by written publication at the court house door of his county, of the amount due each school district, soon after the money is received.

37. Any branch of English education may be taught in said schools; and all white persons over the age of six years shall be permitted to attend the school of their district, as scholars, and receive instruction. Provided, That the children in any one district, may by the consent of two superintendents or committee, attend the school in any adjoining district.

40. The school committee shall contract with a suitable teacher for their district, for such time as the funds of the district will allow; and at the end of the term of his employment, he shall render to the committee the number and names of the children who have gone to his school, specifying the number of days each one went, and the studies taught, and, on his rendering such statement, the committee shall pay him by giving him an order on the chairman; and no committee man shall be a teacher.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Atterrible accident took place on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, near Darlington Pa., on the 31st ult., by which four persons were instantaneously killed, and eighteen severely wounded. It was caused by the collision of an express and a freight train in turning a curve. When will all our railroads be compelled to have double tracks?—Scientific American.

SENATOR TOOMBS IN BOSTON.—

The Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, agreeably to invitation, lectured on Wednesday night last, at Tremont Temple, Boston. He was introduced to the audience by the Hon. William Appleton, whose guests he was, and spoke at considerable length, giving his view on the subject of slavery, fairly and without equivocation; and while advancing no extreme opinions, taking the position that should be assumed by every Southerner. A few ill-mannered individuals attempted the fool's imitation of a useful denizen of the poultry yard, but the sounds were drowned by the hearty applause of the lecturer. Altogether the lecture appeared to have been very well received considering the locality, and the extreme views generally held in that region upon the subject of the "peculiar institution."

A NOVEL ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENT.

The Lynn (Mass) News, tells of two boys, one of whom was boasting of the beauty of his father's house. "It's not a capital," said he, "and it's going to have something else." "What is it?" asked his interested companion. "Why, I heard father tell mother this morning, that it's going to have a mortgage on it!"

GUANO.

We extract the following article from the published proceedings of the U. S. Agricultural Society at its recent session in this city.

The subject of which it treats is one of great importance to the industrial classes in this country, and well deserves the attention which it seems to elicit in different sections of the Union.

Should the expectations of the American company be realized, the advantages of this new discovery of guano deposits will inure not alone to agriculturists, but to those also engaged in the pursuits of commerce and labor. It is practically a national question. There can be no good reason why the farmers of this country should pay tribute to foreign monopolists for an article of prime necessity, while our own citizens can furnish it on the principles of free trade to all the world at less than two-thirds its present cost.

We commend this subject to the attention of our readers. D. Jay Browne, esq., of the Patent Office, submitted the following paper on guano:

"This subject has become one of great interest to the American agriculturist. Under proper management it has no superior as a fertilizer in promoting the growth of grain and grasses; but especially is it valuable to the farmer in restoring the productiveness of exhausted soils.

"The quantity of guano imported into this country by the last annual returns exceeded 200,000 tons. The cost of this article to the farmer has now risen to nearly \$60 a ton. This high cost in some sections of the country operates as a prohibition to its use. It is not right that this should be so. An abundant supply could be furnished by the Peruvian islands for the use of the whole world, at a much reduced rate, if the article was subjected to the just rules of trade. Unfortunately, however, the necessities of the government of Peru have led to the adoption of a system of management which compels us to pay a heavy tribute to foreign capitalists, who hold a monopoly of the guano trade.

"Under the circumstances it is important to know that a recent discovery has been made of vast deposits of guano on an island in the Pacific, of a quality believed to be equal to the best ammoniated Peruvian guano. The island is under the control of our citizens, it having been discovered by the Captain of an American whaling ship. The government has deemed this a subject of sufficient importance to justify an order to the commander of the Pacific squadron to detach one of its vessels to examine and survey the island and its product of guano, and to protect the owners in their territorial rights."

"A company has been formed in the city of New York to manage this enterprise, and an expedition has already been sent out, the return of which will be looked for with no little anxiety by all who feel an interest in the question of agriculture. Should the expectations of this quantity and quality of this guano deposit be realized, they propose to sell it to the American farmer at the rate of from \$30 to \$40 per ton, or at about two-thirds the present price of Peruvian guano.

"With such a reduction in the cost of an article of prime necessity to the cultivators of the soil, we may naturally look for a vast increase in the production of grain and in the general melioration of the economy of farming.

"The subject is one of too much importance to be treated in a cursory notice of this kind, and is only now alluded to with the object of calling to it the attention of all persons interested in the subject of agriculture."

On motion, this paper was ordered to be published in the transactions of the society, whose thanks were also tendered to Mr. Browne.—Union.

BURNED ALIVE.—A letter in the N. O. Picayune, dated Dec. 25th written from Lexington Miss, says:

A daughter of a very worthy gentleman, while riding on horseback to visit a neighbor, was assailed by a negro man, who made the hellish attempt to violate her person. She struggled in his demonic grasp and until her strength was exhausted, until she was bruised and lacerated, when a gentleman carried the almost inanimate girl to her father's house. After depositing her there, he raised the alarm and the people hurried out to hunt the negro. They were not long in finding him. He belonged to the Wade estate. They brought him into the town of Lexington, and then, in the most public street chained him to a stake and burnt him alive! It is thought the young lady will not survive her injuries.

DEATH IN A SLEIGH.—It is stated that a young lady of Cumberland county, Pa., while sleighing out night last week, was frozen to death. She complained to her companion early in the evening of being cold, but there being no public house near they did not stop. Soon after, on coming to a tavern, she refused to get out, saying that she felt very comfortable, and they drove on. Arriving at home, she had to be assisted out of the sleigh, in a stupor-like manner, and shortly afterwards expired.

The Troy papers tell a sad story. A young lady of that city was engaged to be married to a gentleman from Long Island, and the wedding day was appointed, but on account of the death of a brother the ceremony was postponed. Again the wedding day was appointed, when the death of a sister occasioned another postponement. For a third time a day was appointed, and before it arrived the intended bridegroom fell before the "insatiable archer," leaving the thrice-stricken mourner desolate indeed.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

Ready-made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.
Jan. 8, 1855. 30-1f.
P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,
Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of Fruit Trees, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond, also a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention and the Trees neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.
Catalogue of Fruit Trees &c., at this office for distribution.
December, 4 1855. 30-26.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, are respectfully called upon to pay up by the 15th of February next, as we must have money and longer indulgence will not be given, those failing to comply with this notice may expect to settle with an officer.

We have on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Carriage Harness, which we will sell cheaper than ever in order to close out our winter stock.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope to merit an increase.
J. H. WILKINSON & HARRISON.
January 8, 1855. 30-25m.



PERRY DAVIS' Vegetable Pain Killer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1852.

MESSES. PERRY DAVIS & SON.—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of disease and cholera morbus, within a few years past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering—prompted by the feeling of common humanity, I most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may suffer from the within named diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. About four years ago I used it in a case of cholera and it proved an easy and effectual cure, and in many cases of rheumatism and in one case of catarrh, and sometimes in December last, six of my children were taken down with the scarlet fever or canker rash, my only medicine was Pain Killer and castor oil—the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in five weeks my family were entirely recovered, with the blessings of a kind Providence, and I do recommend the same as a safe and sure cure for the very dangerous disease of scarlet fever by giving one teaspoonful three times a day, every other day, and every other day castor oil. Yours in haste,
CORNELIUS G. VANDENBURG.

BROOKLYN, Conn., June 15, 1851.

FRIEND DAVIS.—Although a stranger to you, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you for the purpose of saying a few words in favor of your invaluable medicine. I have used your Pain Killer for a number of years, and for bowel complaint and burns, and in fact for pains of all kinds. I think it pre-eminent. Before I became acquainted with your medicine I had a violent attack of dysentery, which reduced me very low; in fact my friends thought I could not live, but by the treatment of a Botanic Physician, the best remedy I then knew, I recovered. Since then I have had several attacks, one very violent about four years ago. I was attacked at three o'clock in the morning, and at sun rise I was not able to get off my bed. I sent and got a 25 cent bottle of your Pain Killer, which I commenced taking according to directions, and at 6 o'clock in the evening my bowels were regular, and I was up and moving about, although somewhat weak. I would recommend to all similarly afflicted, to avail themselves of your invaluable medicine. I am, sir, yours respectfully,
ELMER WILLIAMS.

Thousands of Living Witnesses Certify to their Neighbors from Day to Day, the Wonderful Effects of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

SANDUSKY CITY, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1848.

MR. J. N. HARRIS.—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 28th ultimo is at hand, and in reply will say "We began selling Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and with very little effort on our part; sales were small at first, but as it became known in our community, the demand increased rapidly, far beyond our expectations, and every person that bought it would come after more, and speak of it in the highest terms as a valuable remedy for all those diseases your pamphlet spoke of. From those recommendations we were induced to use it in our own families, and the good effects of the medicine were immediately apparent. We have sold more of the Pain Killer than we ever have since or before of any other medicine in the same length of time; and we do not hesitate to say that it has given better satisfaction to the purchaser than any other article we have ever sold. Keep a large supply in the West, it is just such a medicine as the people want, and they have already found out that they can cure the fever and ague for twenty five cents. It will cure a cold in one hour—a severe cough in one night—and has proved to be the best medicine in use for a diseased stomach and many other purposes. Yours, &c.,
LOCKWOOD & GRAHAM.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL, Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Chemist and Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.
November, 20, 1855. 9-1y.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for Steam Engines, of any power or style, Saw Mills of every variety, Mining Machinery and Pumps, Grist and Flour Mills, complete, Rice-field Pumps and Engines, Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher, Rice Thrashers, Shingle Machines, Shafting Hangers and Pulleys, Cotton Gins and Gearing, Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns, Brass, Locomotive and Tubular Boilers, Black and plain Cylinder Boilers, Blacksmith work of all kinds, Iron Doors for Houses and Mills.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK
Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 23 1852. 1Aptf

Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important National Work.

Being a **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE**, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. DUYKINCK, with more than 300

Portraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs. The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and sold exclusively by AGENTS, subscription price SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c., will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia. Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH.
145 Nassau Street New York.
Oct. 20 1855. 21-7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS

AGUE AND FEVER Positively Cured!

THE Greatest Remedy ever Discovered FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNIS'S BOOK STORE, N. O. one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

PRICE, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for \$1.
Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18-1f.

SATGE HOUSE.

At the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office

for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of **FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES**, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro'. Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Asheville and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1853. 1-1f.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern papers, and has been understood to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper.

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; two of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing things; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Department of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

THE SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.
One copy one year \$2 00
Sixteen copies one year 15 00
One copy to the maker of the club.
No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to
AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Aug. 23, 1855. 19-12w

SANTA ANNA

Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
MERCHANT TAILORS
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 11, 1855. 15-y



AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which will have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is mercurious and irritating to the bowels. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour and Loss of Appetite, Liveliness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Head and Ache, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Tric, Colic, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Strained Scurvy, Colic with sickness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Eruption of the Skin, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, re-activate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or dissipated energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, though no serious disease exists; but an unnecessary dosage should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousands of virtuous who are afflicted with the various diseases of the system, which are enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body, it is confidently believed that this will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will be enabled to select what is best to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

AYER'S

CHEST PECTORAL,

For the rapid cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cure, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and desperate diseases, and who can bear ample testimony to the efficacy of the remedy by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where it is used, it is known the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Croup, Croup, Hoarseness, &c.; and for Children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than state that it is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGE, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBERTS, Swagtown, N. C. and by dealers in medicine every where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, Wm. S. Lawton

FORMERLY OF YORK DISTRICT, S. C. FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE, BEAUFORT DIST. S. C.

Produce & Sea Island

UPLAND COTTON AND RICE

FACTORS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF—CHARLESTON, S. C.

Our senior partner has been in the Produce and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.

June 8, 1855. 2-1f.

Grand Lecture.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salis

bury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 23, 1855. 1-1f.

Ranaway—\$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th inst. Bob (or Robert) Hittan, alias Bob Eile, alias Linn. This fellow is a dark mulatto, aged about 25 years. He is free born, but a slave at this time, by virtue of a bond for the redemption of Court charges. He owes me nearly four years service. He had on, when he left, a woolen shirt, a dark broadcloth frock coat and a broad brown white Hat. He was once whipped at the whipping Post, and bears the marks. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in some Jail so that I get him again. Letters addressed to me at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C. will receive attention.

CHARLES KLITTS.
Oct. 13, 1855. 00-1f.

Job Work done here.

IN NEAT ORDER.

H. H. HELPER. H. R. HELPER.

Helper & Brother,

PENSION, BOUNTY LAND, AND

General Agents.

SALISBURY, N. C.

HAVING competent and confidential correspondents in the principal cities and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Office in Cowan's Brick Row.
Oct. 23, 1855. 20-1f.

MANSION HOTEL.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the above establishment, begs leave to inform the public, that there shall be no effort wanting on his part to make this one of the first class Hotels. He flatters himself, that having the advantage of a Rail Road market, his table will always be supplied with all the luxuries the seasons can afford. Call and give me a trial.

W. B. GRANT.
May 25, 1855. 52-1f.

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

A REGULAR GRADUATE

OF THE

Baltimore College of Dental Science.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the Rowan House, except when professionally abroad.

Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.
October 27, 1854. 123

A NEW SUPPLY OF

WATCHES! JEWELRY

JAMES HORAH

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

consisting of

Fine French Chronometers, Double Time

Keepers Independent Quarter Second,

Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jeweled

Hunter's, James Nardin's

superior Gold Hunter for Ladies,

and a variety of others, both gold and silver.

Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-links, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated

Spoons, Butter Knives, and a variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and

Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior

CLOCKS

and a variety of other goods too numerous to mention. Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES HORAH.
Salisbury, Nov. 27, 1854. 27-1f.

Coach Manufactory.

W. M. BARKER

WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufacturers in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.

Salisbury, Oct. 23, 1855. 20-2m.

TO SHIPPERS

HUGH L. TINLEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON.)

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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